Please amend the paragraph starting with "The composition of the reformed gas..." on page 9, line 11 to read as follows:

--The composition of the reformed gas somewhat changes depending on the temperature of the reforming catalyst body 3a. Usually, in terms of the average composition excepting water vapor, the reformed gas contains about 80% of hydrogen, about 10% of carbon dioxide and about 10% of carbon monoxide. This reformed gas is fed to the CO shifting catalyst body 6a, to cause a reaction of CO with water vapor. Since the CO shifting catalyst body 6a functions at about 150 to 450° C while the reforming catalyst body 3a functions at about 500 to 800° C, the temperature of the reformed gas is controlled to make the temperature of the CO shifting catalyst body 6a optimum by detecting the temperature of the upstream side part of the CO shifting catalyst body 6a with the thermocouple 7 and controlling the output of a cooling fan attached to the cooler 9 with the temperature controller 8 having feed back mechanism.--

A1

Please amend the paragraph starting with "The CO concentration of the gas..." on page 10, line 3 to read as follows:

--The CO concentration of the gas (shifted gas) after passing through the CO shifting catalyst body 6a is about 0.5%. Therefore, after mixing the shifted gas with air containing an oxygen in an amount corresponding to 3-fold of the CO concentration of the shifted gas, the mixed gas is fed to the CO purifying catalyst body 11. In the CO purifying catalyst body 11, CO is removed to a level of 10 ppm or less, and the gas is fed through the discharge port 12 to a fuel cell.--

A2

Please amend the paragraph starting with "Further, when cerium oxide is…" on page 16, line 17 to read as follows:

a3

--Further, when cerium oxide is combined with zirconia (Zr), lanthanum (La) and/or zinc (Zn) and the like, lattice failures increase facilitating transfer of oxygen in the lattice. In other words, in an oxide of cerium and Zr, La and/or Zn, oxygen transfers easily. Also, the heat resistance of cerium oxide having relatively low heat resistance can be improved.--

Please amend the paragraph starting with "As described above,..." on page 17, line 5 to read as follows:

a4

--As described above, since cerium oxide itself has relatively low heat resistance, the heat resistance is improved by combination with Zr. Namely, composite metal oxides containing Ce and Zr are preferable. Also, there is no specific restriction on the method to combine cerium oxide with Zr, and there can be used, for example, a co-precipitation method, sol-gel method, alkoxide method and the like. Further, Zr may be incorporated into cerium oxide, or cerium may be incorporated into zirconium oxide.- -

Please amend the paragraph starting with "Further, when one selected from..." on page 17, line 15 to read as follows:

a5

--Further, when one selected from Pd, Rh and Ru is added in an amount of 0.1 to 0.5 fold based on the weight of Pt, further higher activity is obtained. Since these noble metal elements facilitate a methanization reaction, they alone cannot easily obtain higher ability as the CO shifting catalyst, but combination thereof with Pt can improve the ability of a Pt catalyst. For smooth reaction of CO on the Pt, there needs some active points remained on the Pt. However, CO has higher affinity to Pt than the other molecules and tends to close the active points on the Pt. Such tendancy is remarkable as the temperature is lower. By adding the slight amount of Pd, Rh and/or Ru, the above-mentioned phenomenon can be inhibited.--